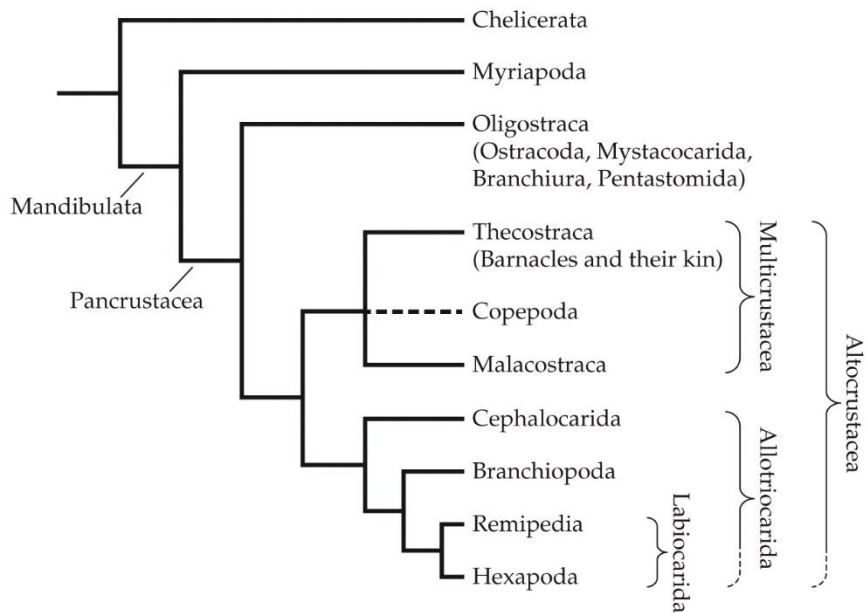


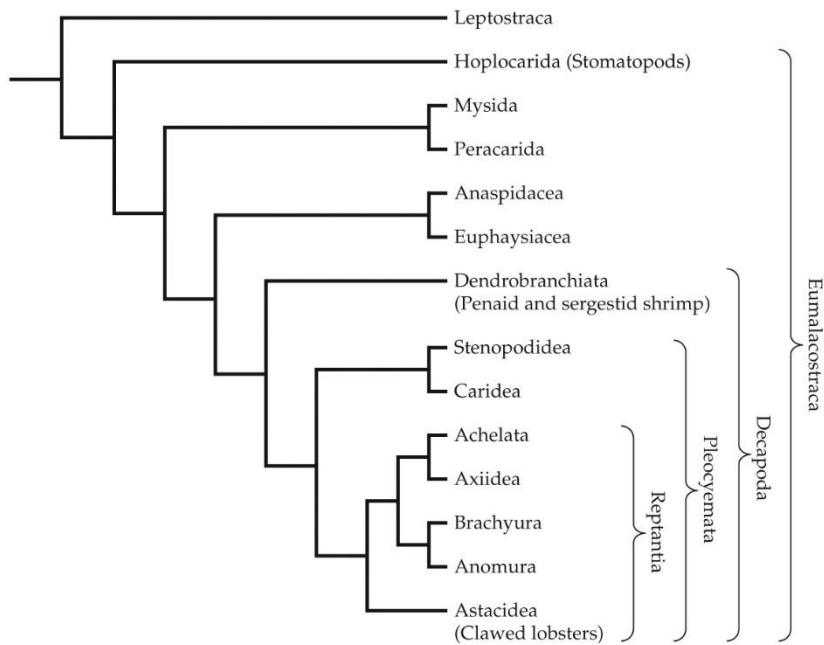
Según Brusca et al 2023...
Brusca, Richard C.; Giribet, Gonzalo & Wendy, Moore. Invertebrates.
Fourth edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2023

(A) Phylogeny of the Pancrustacea



INVERTEBRATES 4e, Figure 21.34 (Part 1)
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(B) Phylogeny of the class Malacostraca



INVERTEBRATES 4e, Figure 21.34 (Part 2)
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CLASSIFICATION OF CRUSTACEA

SUPERCLASS OLIGOSTRACA

CLASS OSTRACODA Ostracods

SUBCLASS MYODOCOPA

ORDER MYODOCOPIDA (e.g., *Cypridina*,
Euphilomedes, *Eusarsiella*, *Gigantocypris*,
Photeros, *Polycopse*, *Skogsbergia*, *Vargula*)
ORDER HALOCYPRIDA (e.g., *Conchoecia*)

SUBCLASS PODOCOPA

ORDER PODOCOPIDA (e.g., *Baffinicythere*,
Cypris, *Candona*, *Darwinula*, *Limnocythere*,
Loxoconcha, *Sclerocypris*)
ORDER PLATYCOPIDA (e.g., *Cytherella*)
ORDER PALAEOCOPIDA Almost entirely extinct;
living genera are *Manawa* and *Puncia*.

CLASS MYSTACOCARIDA Mystacocarids, with
a single family (Derocheilocarididae) and 13 species
(e.g., *Ctenocheilocaris*, *Derocheilocaris*)

CLASS BRANCHIURA Fish lice, or argulids. A single
family (Argulidae) (e.g., *Argulus*, *Chonopeltis*, *Dipteropeltis*,
Dolops)

CLASS PENTASTOMIDA Tongueworms. Two orders,
numerous families (e.g., *Cephalobaena*, *Linguatula*,
Pentastoma, *Waddycephalus*). In some recent classifications combined with the
Branchiura in the clade
Ichthyostraca.

SUPERCLASS ALTOCRUSTACEA

clade MULTICRUSTACEA

CLASS MALACOSTRACA

SUBCLASS PHYLLOCARIDA

ORDER LEPTOSTRACA Leptostracans or
nebaliceans (e.g., *Dahlella*, *Levinebalia*, *Nebalia*,
Nebaliella, *Nebaliopsis*, *Paranebalia*)

SUBCLASS HOPLOCARIDA

ORDER STOMATOPODA Mantis shrimps (e.g.,
Echinosquilla, *Gonodactylus*, *Hemisquilla*, *Squilla*)

SUBCLASS EUMALACOSTRACA

SUPERORDER SYNCARIDA Syncarids

ORDER BATHYNELLACEA (e.g., *Bathynella*)
ORDER ANASPIDACEA (e.g., *Allanaspides*,
Anaspides, *Paranaspides*, *Psammaspides*)

SUPERORDER EUCARIDA

ORDER EUPHAUSIACEA Euphausiaceans,

or krill (e.g., *Bentheuphausia*, *Euphausia*, etc)

ORDER DECAPODA Crabs, shrimps, lobsters, etc.

SUBORDER DENDROBRANCHIATA Penaeid and sergestid shrimps (e.g., *Lucifer*, *Penaeus*, *Sergestes*, *Sicyonia*)

SUBORDER PLEOCYEMATA All other decapods (shrimp, lobster, crabs, etc.; classified in 10 infraorders: Caridea, Stenopodidea, Brachyura, Anomura, Astacidea, Achelata, Axiidea, Gebiidea, Glypheidea, Polychelida)

SUPERORDER PERACARIDA Ten orders, all of which brood their embryos in a pouch

ORDER MYSIDA Mysidans or opossum shrimps (e.g., *Acanthomysis*, *Hemimysis*, *Mysis*, *Neomysis*)

ORDER STYGIOMYSIDA Stygiomysidans (e.g., *Lepidomysis*, *Stygiomysis*)

ORDER LOPHOGASTRIDA Lophogastridans (e.g., *Gnathophausia*, *Lophogaster*)

ORDER CUMACEA Cumaceans (e.g., *Campylaspis*, *Cumopsis*, *Diastylis*, *Diastylopsis*)

ORDER TANAIDACEA Tanaidaceans (e.g., *Apseudes*, *Heterotanaïs*, *Paratanaïs*, *Tanaïs*)

ORDER MICTACEA Mictaceans (e.g., *Mictocaris*, etc.). Some researchers separate out the family Hirsutiidae as a distinct order (Bochusacea, containing *Hirsutia*, *Montucaris*, and *Thetispelecaris*).

ORDER SPELAEOGRIPHACEA Spelaeogriphaceans. Four described living species (*Poticoara brazilienses*, *Spelaeogriphus lepidops*, and two species of *Mangkurtu*), and two known fossil species (the Carboniferous *Acadiocaris novascotica* and the Upper Jurassic *Liaoningogriphus quadripartitus*)

ORDER THERMOSBAENACEA Thermosbaenaceans (e.g., *Halosbaena*, *Limnosbaena*, *Monodella*, *Theosbaena*, *Thermosbaena*, *Tulumella*)

ORDER ISOPODA Isopods (sea slaters, rock lice, pillbugs, sowbugs, roly-polies)

SUBORDER ASELOTOTA (e.g., *Asellus*, *Eurycope*, *Jaera*, *Janira*, *Microcerberus*, *Munna*)

SUBORDER CALABOZOIDEA (*Calabozoa*)

SUBORDER CYMOTHODA

SUPERFAMILY ANTHUROIDEA (e.g., *Anthura*, *Colanthura*, *Cyathura*, *Mesanthura*)

SUPERFAMILY CYMOTHOOIDEA (including the families Aegidae, Anuropidae, Barybrotidae, Cirolanidae, Corallanidae, Cymothoidae, Gnathiidae, Protognathiidae, and Tridentellidae)

INFRAORDER EPICARIDEA (e.g., *Bopyrus*, *Dajus*,
Hemiarthrus, *Ione*, *Pseudione*)
 SUBORDER LIMNORIDEA (e.g., *Limnoria*,
Keuphylla, *Hadromastax*)
 SUBORDER MICROCERBERIDEA
 (e.g., *Atlantasellus*, *Microcerberus*)
 SUBORDER ONISCIDEA (e.g., *Armadillidium*,
Ligia, *Oniscus*, *Porcellio*, *Trichoniscus*, *Tylos*,
Venezillo)
 SUBORDER PHORATOPIDEA (*Phoratopus*)
 SUBORDER PHREATOICIDEA (e.g.,
Mesamphisopus,
Phreatoicopsis, *Phreatoicus*)
 SUBORDER SPHAEROMATIDEA
 SUPERFAMILY SEROLIDEA (*Serolis*)
 SUPERFAMILY SPHAEROMATOIDEA
 (*Ancinus*, *Paracerceis*, *Sphaeroma*)
 SUBORDER TAINISOPIDEA (*Pygolabis*,
Tainisopus)
 SUBORDER VALVIFERA (e.g., *Arcturus*, *Idotea*,
Saduria)

ORDER AMPHIPODA Amphipods (beach hoppers,
 sand fleas, scuds, skeleton shrimps, whale
 lice, etc.)

SUBORDER AMPHILOCHIDEA (e.g., *Alicella*,
Ampelisca, *Byblis*, *Haustorius*, *Ipanema*,
Kroyera, *Leucothoe*, *Liljeborgia*, *Lysianassa*,
Phoxocephalus, *Stenothoides*)
 SUBORDER COLOMASTIGIDEA
 (e.g., *Colomastix*)
 SUBORDER HYPERIIDAE (e.g., *Cystisoma*,
Hyperia, *Phronima*, *Primno*, *Themisto*, *Vibilia*)
 SUBORDER HYPERIOPSIDAE
 (e.g., *Hyperiopsis*, *Podosirus*)
 SUBORDER PSEUDINGOLFIELLIDAE
 (e.g., *Pseudingolfiella*)
 SUBORDER SENTICAUDATA (e.g., *Ampithoe*,
Caprella, *Crangonyx*, *Cyamus*, *Elasmopus*,
Gammarus, *Grandidierella*, *Hadzia*, *Hyale*,
Hyalella, *Maera*, *Melita*, *Niphargus*, *Pontogeneia*,
Pseudamphithoides, *Talitrus*)

ORDER INGOLFIELLIDA Ingolfiellidans
 (e.g. *Ingolfiella*)

CLASS COPEPODA

SUBCLASS PROGYMNOPLEA

ORDER PLATYCOPIOIDA Platycopioids
 (e.g., *Antrisocopia*, *Platycopia*)

SUBCLASS NEOCOPEPODA

SUPERORDER GYMNOPLEA

ORDER CALANOIDA Calanoids
 (e.g., *Bathycalanus*, *Calanus*, *Diaptomus*, etc)

SUPERORDER PODOPLEA

ORDER CYCLOPOIDA Cyclopoids

(e.g., *Cyclopina*, *Cyclops*, *Lernaea*, *Notodelphys*)

ORDER GELYELLOIDA Gelyelloids (e.g., *Gelyella*)

ORDER HARPACTICOIDA Harpacticoids

(e.g., *Harpacticus*, *Hase*, *Longipedia*, *Peltdium*,
Porcellidium, *Psammus*, *Sunaristes*, *Tisbe*)

ORDER MISOPHRIOIDA Misophriods

(e.g., *Boxshallia*, *Misophria*)

ORDER MONSTRILLOIDA Monstrilloids

(e.g., *Monstrilla*, *Stilloma*)

ORDER MORMONILLOIDA Mormonilloids.

Monogeneric: *Mormonilla*

ORDER POECILOSTOMATOIDA

Poecilostomatoids (e.g., *Chondracanthus*,
Erebonaster, *Ergasilus*, *Pseudanthessius*)

ORDER SIPHONOSTOMATOIDA

Siphonostomatoids (e.g., *Clavella*, *Nemesis*,
Penella, *Pontoeciella*, *Trebus*)

CLASS THECOSTRACA Barnacles and their kin (about 367 genera and 2120 species)

SUBCLASS FACETOTECTA Monogeneric

(*Hansenocaris*): the mysterious “γ-larvae,” a group
of marine nauplii and cyprids for which adults
are unknown

SUBCLASS ASCOTHORACIDA Two orders

(Laurida, Dendrogastrida) of parasitic thecostracans
(e.g., *Ascothorax*, *Dendrogaster*, *Laura*, *Synagoga*,
Zoanthoeus)

SUBCLASS CIRRIPIEDIA Cirripedes, the barnacles, and their kin

SUPERORDER THORACICA True (stalked and
acorn) barnacles, e.g., *Balanus*, *Chthamalus*,
Conchoderma, *Coronula*, *Lepas*, *Pollicipes*,
Scalpellum, *Tetraclita*, *Verruca*.

SUPERORDER ACROTHORACICA Burrowing barnacles.

Two orders, Cryptophialida and Lythoglyptida
(e.g., *Cryptophialus*, *Trypetesa*)

SUPERORDER RHIZOCEPHALA Thirteen families
of highly modified parasitic barnacles (e.g., *Heterosaccus*,
Lernaeodiscus, *Mycetomorpha*, *Peltogaster*,
Sacculina, *Sylon*)

CLASS TANTULOCARIDA Deep water, marine parasites

(e.g., *Basipodella*, *Deoterthron*, *Microdajus*)

clade ALLOTRIOCARIDA

CLASS CEPHALOCARIDA Cephalocarids

(e.g., *Chiltoniella*, *Hampsonellus*, *Hutchinsoniella*,
Lightiella, *Sandersiella*)

CLASS BRANCHIOPODA Branchiopods

SUBCLASS ANOSTRACA Fairy shrimps and brine

shrimps (e.g., *Artemia*, *Branchinecta*, *Branchipus*, *Linderiella*, *Streptocephalus*)

SUBCLASS PHYLLOPODA

ORDER NOTOSTRACA Tadpole shrimps
(*Lepidurus*, *Triops*)

ORDER DIPLOSTRACA The “bivalved”
branchiopods

SUBORDER LAEVICAUDATA Flat-tailed clam
shrimps (e.g., *Lynceus*)

SUBORDER ONYCHOCAUDATA Clam shrimps,
cladocerans (water fleas), and cyclestherians

INFRAORDER SPINICAUDATA Clam
shrimps (e.g., *Cyzicus*, *Imnadia*, *Leptestheria*,
Limnadia, *Metalimnadia*)

INFRAORDER CLADOCEROMORPHA
Water fleas and cyclestheriids

PARVORDER CYCLESTHERIDA

Monotypic: *Cyclestheria hislopi*

PARVORDER CLADOCERA Water fleas
(e.g., *Anchistropus*, *Daphnia*,
Diaphanosoma,
Leptodora, *Moina*, *Polyphemus*)

CLASS REMIPEDIA Remipedes. One living order,
Nectiopoda (e.g., *Cryptocorynectes*, *Godzillius*,
Lasionectes, *Pleomothra*, *Speleonectes*, *Xibalbanus*).
Sometimes combined with the Hexapoda as the
clade Labiocarida.

Cuadro a completar con características distintivas, según sinopsis libro Brusca et al, 2023

Clase	Características principales	Ejemplos comunes	Características distintivas
Branchiopoda	Cuerpo pequeño, branquias en la cabeza	Pulgas de agua (Daphnia)	Mayoría agua dulce, Capacidad de reproducirse por partenogénesis
Remipedia	Organismos sin ojos, viven en cuevas marinas	Nectiopoda	Nadan con remos, poseen mandíbulas venenosas
Cephalocarida	Pequeños, sin ojos, viven en sedimentos marinos	Cephalocarida	Segmentación primitiva, a menudo llamados "fósiles vivos"
Thecostraca	Incluye percebes, lepas, exoesqueleto calcificado	Cirripedios, Balanos (Balanus)	Caparazón calcificado, vida sésil en adultos
Tantulocarida	Parásitos de crustáceos, muy pequeños	Tantulocarida	Reproducción compleja, pueden infectar otras especies de crustáceos
Branchiura	Parásitos de peces, pequeños	Argulus	Parásitos externos de peces, ventosas para adherirse
Pentastomida	Parásitos de vertebrados, pequeños	Linguatula	Parásitos internos, cuerpos vermiformes con apéndices reducidos
Mystacocarida	Pequeños, viven en sedimentos marinos	Mystacocarida	Segmentación menos visible, habitan en la interfase agua-sedimento
Copepoda	Pequeños, muchos enzooplancton, exoesqueleto calcificado	Copépodos (Calanoida)	Vitales en la cadena alimenticia marina, variedades pelágicas y bentónicas
Ostracoda	Cuerpo pequeño, exoesqueleto calcificado, caparazón bivalvo	Ostrácodos (Cypris)	Amplia dispersión fósil, caparazón similar a almejas diminutas
Malacostraca	Gran diversidad, cuerpo segmentado, exoesqueleto calcificado	Cangrejos, camarones, langostinos	Comportamientos variados, desde nadadores activos hasta habitantes bentónicos

*Clase Ichthyostraca: Parásitos de peces, pequeños. Incluye Pentastomida y Branchiura, según otras clasificaciones...